

The Newport Mercury.

VOL. LXXXVII }

NEWPORT, R. I., SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 25, 1848.

{ NO. 4,483.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY
J. H. BARBER & SON.
No. 133 Thames Street.

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ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square inserted three weeks for \$1, and 17 cents will be charged for each subsequent insertion. Yearly Advertisers can make contracts on liberal terms. All Advertisements will be continued until forbidden when no particular time is specified, and will be charged for accordingly. The circulation which the Mercury enjoys, renders it a valuable medium for Advertising.

No paper discontinued (unless at the discretion of the Publishers) until arrearages are paid.

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HANDBILLS, SHOW BILLS, SMOKE BILLS, LABELS, CHECKS, NOTES, STEAMBOAT BILLS, SHOP BILLS, CIRCULARS, TAX BILLS, BLANKS of all kinds, ENGINE NOTICES, &c.

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With new and fashionable type, and at prices which cannot fail of meriting a share of public patronage. The favors of the old Patrons are respectfully solicited.

J. H. BARBER.
WM. LEE BARBER.

Weekly Almanac.

| MARCH 1848. | SUN | MOON | High | Low |
|---------------|--------|-------|------|-------|
| | ris. | sets. | ris. | water |
| 25 SATURDAY, | 5 53.6 | 7 11 | 43.1 | 34 |
| 26 SUNDAY, | 5 51.6 | 9 mo. | 1 | 57 |
| 27 MONDAY, | 5 50.6 | 10.9 | 36.2 | 21 |
| 28 TUESDAY, | 5 49.6 | 12.1 | 35.2 | 44 |
| 29 WEDNESDAY, | 5 47.6 | 13.2 | 11.3 | 7 |
| 30 THURSDAY, | 5 45.6 | 15.2 | 55.3 | 31 |
| 31 FRIDAY, | 5 43.6 | 16.3 | 35.3 | 54 |

MOON, last qr. 27th d., 8th hour, 30m. evening.

POST OFFICE Arrangement.

| MAILS CLOSE. | Day. | Hour. |
|---------------------------------|---------|-------|
| PROVIDENCE, | 8 A. M. | |
| BOSTON, | 8 A. M. | |
| FALL RIVER, | 8 A. M. | |
| NEW YORK, | 7 P. M. | |
| WESTERLY, Tuesdays and Fridays, | 6 A. M. | |
| NEW SHOREHAM, Fridays, | 8 A. M. | |

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JOSEPH JOSLIN, Post Master.

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At the several Banks in this Town.

MERCHANTS BANK, on Monday afternoon.

NEWPORT EXCHANGE BANK, on Monday evening.

NEWPORT BANK, on Tuesday afternoon.

NEW ENGLAND COMMERCIAL BANK, on Tuesday afternoon.

Rhode Island Union Bank, on Wednesday morning.

BANK OF RHODE ISLAND, on Thursday afternoon.

TRADE BANK, on Thursday evening.

CUSTOM HOUSE.

Office Hours.

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EDWIN WILBUR, Collector.

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Has constantly on hand an extensive Stock

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FOREIGN FRUIT WINES AND

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Which are offered for sale at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

Goods delivered free of expense and warranted to give general satisfaction.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been appointed Agent

for the following Insurance Companies, of

Boston, viz:—

Neptune, Equitable, Tremont, Franklin, Boylston,

Washington, Mercantile Marine, Hope, Suffolk, N. E. Mutual, United States, National, and Warren,

For the purpose of superintending WRECKS

and to render assistance to stranded Vessels and cargoes, and to vessels in distress, hereby gives notice to Captains of vessels putting into this port, or vicinity, of his readiness, by night or day, to render the most prompt assistance, as soon as he is apprised of their need.

NICHOLAS GIFFORD.

Newport, Jan. 22, 1848.—3m.

NEW GOODS--NEW GOODS

JUST RECEIVED, and now ready for sale, a

large lot of NEW M. de Laines, Prints in a

abundance, of the latest styles, L. C. Hdks, Pure

Twist, Steel Trimmings, Ribbons, &c., &c., which

I will sell at a slight advance from the cost of the

present low prices.

P. MOOREY,

Feb. 12. 154 Thames street.

POET'S CORNER.

From the Home Journal.
TRUE LOVE AND A HAPPY HOME.

"Ask what thou wilt," said a fair voice,
Of all on earth, thou canst not have thy choice,
On land, or on the sea.
I have the power rich gifts to bestow,
And what thou wilt, I'll grant;
But only once, I would have thee know,
Can I supply thy want."

Then I sat me down and pondered long,
On what the gift should be,
Which the fair voice had kindly said
Should be given but once to me.
I will not ask that wealth or fame,
Should a worthless chaplet twine
Around my brow, or adorn my name;
Nor that beauty should be mine.

For these are transient as the dew
Before the burning sun;
And fade as quickly from the view,
Ere morning is begun.
"In none of these," my heart replied,
"Would the height of happiness be;
True love and a happy home," I cried,
"Is all that I ask of thee."

THE SNOW.

BY CHARLES SWAIN.

The silvery snow! the silvery snow!
Like a glory it falls on the fields below;
And the trees with their diamond branches appear
Like the fairy growth of some magical sphere;
While soft as music, and wild and white,
It glitters and floats in the pale moonlight,
And sparkles the river and fount as they flow;
Oh! who has not loved the beautiful snow!

The silvery snow, and the crinkling frost—
How merry we go when the earth seems lost;
Like spirits that rise from the dust of time,
To live in a purer and holier clime!
A new creation without a stain—
Lovely as heaven's own pure domain!
But, ah! like the many fair hopes of our years,
It glitters awhile—and then melts into tears!

The Albany Knickerbocker says:—"One boy in a shop is as good as a man. Two boys, however, are worse than the devil. If there be only one youth in the room, he is the most sedate customer in the party. Introduce another, however, and grand and lofty tumbling and somersets over the stove, will be the order of the day from sunrise till dark."

A TRUE WIFE.—The venerable Dr. Chapin, of New Haven, now in his 80th year, says in reference to the recent loss of his wife—"My worldly loss is perfect. Of the million of good wives in this world, no one I feel sure is better than she was, whom the Lord gave me fifty-three years; affectionate, faithful, confidential, conscientious, guileless, discreet, making my home to me always the pleasantest spot in the world."

COLD WATER FOR BURNS.—Mr. Seth Hunt, of Northampton, gives the following statement of the success of treating with cold water a severe burn and scald in his family:

"Cold water was applied, by immersion, till the pain ceased; the water being changed as often as it became warm. The part was then kept swathed with wet bandages, a dry woollen one enveloping them, until the injury was healed. The healing was rapid, and effected without leaving a scar. The instant relief which the cold water gave from the excruciating pain was highly gratifying."

MADE OF THE RIGHT STUFF.—A New-York merchant supposed to be worth \$200,000, failed a few weeks ago, for a very large amount. Instead of taking to drink—or blowing his brains out—or suspending himself by the neck—or introducing a knife between his ribs—he, like a sensible fellow, accepts of a \$600 clerkship, and goes to work like a man.

It is calculated that there are at the present time, within the State of Arkansas, about one thousand individuals who are professional gamblers. Movements are making among the people for their suppression by Legislative enactment.

EXPENSIVE RELIGION.—The "Church of the Holy Trinity," recently erected at Brooklyn, New York cost the modest sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

DOMBEY & SON.—An Irish cook, hearing the lady of the house ask her husband to bring Dombey & Son home with him when he came to tea, laid two extra plates on the supper table for the supposed visitors.

The editor of the Philadelphia Times has been presented with a check for \$1000. "Tis not every bush that bears such fruit as that."

A HINT.—A lady at Washington, profiting by Leap-year, sent as a Valentine to a gentleman of her acquaintance, a marriage license with the names of the parties filled in it.

Hiram Gaston, coachmaker, has been held to bail in Indianapolis for killing Eleazer Luce, his apprentice, by striking him on the neck with a hammer in a sudden fit of anger.

MATRIMONIAL.—General Tom Thumb has discovered a Miss Rita Lenordo, of Cuba, a young lady of his own size and age, and Mr. Barnum is authorised to open matrimonial engagements between the parties.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Revolution in France.
ABDICATON OF LOUIS PHILIPPE.

The Steamship Cambria, Capt. Harrison, arrived at New York on Saturday morning, having left Liverpool on the 27th ult. She was detained one day, in consequence of the arrival, on the morning of the 26th, of the steamer Acadia, from Boston Feb. 12th.—The Cambria had 68 passengers from Liverpool.

The commercial news from Great Britain is not considered so favorable as that of the previous arrival, and the political news is of much importance. The corn markets were dull, though without change of consequence, and cotton had lost about all that had been gained at the time of the departure of the Britannia. The following extract from Barings' Circular of the 25th ult., gives an epitome of commercial affairs generally:—

There has been a fair amount of business doing in colonial and foreign produce since our last advices of 11th inst., but in the cotton manufacturing districts trade continues extremely depressed. The financial statement was brought forward by Lord John Russell on the 18th inst. The import duty on copper-ore is to be abolished, but all other duties are to remain as before; the income tax to be raised from 3 to 5 per cent. Money continues very abundant, but the funds have been depressed by the political disturbances in the French capital. We have received advices from Bombay to 16th January, Calcutta 9th January. Several further failures had occurred at Calcutta, but of small houses.

American Stocks.—Trifling sales have been made in Pennsylvania at 63 to 65, Maryland 63 to 70, old Indiana Bonds 30.

Upon Lord John Russell's financial project, mentioned above, a letter, dated at London on the 25th, says—"Lord John Russell, in bringing forward his financial budget on the 18th inst., announced a deficiency for the coming year of two millions and a half sterling, and to make up this sum proposed a measure of additional taxation, which has aroused indignation from one end of the country to the other." The proposition is attacked with much vigor in many of the British journals, and the London Shipping Gazette attributes the deficiency to the free trade system which has brought the country to beggary. The Liverpool Mail, a strong Tory paper, calls for cutting down the pensions thirty-three per cent., commencing with the Duke of Wellington, instead of drawing the deficiency from the tradesmen and other industrial portions of the community.

It is stated that the operatives in the manufacturing districts are making extensive preparations for emigrating to this country, and associations have been formed for that purpose. A letter says:—

A bill has passed the House of Lords authorizing diplomatic relations with Rome. It was decided, on the motion of the Duke of Wellington, that the Pope should be styled Sovereign of the Roman States, and not Sovereign Pontiff. Also, that the representative deputed to this country should not be an ecclesiastic.

In the House of Commons the bill for the removal of the Jewish disabilities has passed by a majority of 73.

The Ministry have been defeated in the Lords on the Diplomatic Relations Bill—defeated in the Commons on Mr. Ward's motion for money—opposed on the budget, and obliged to make explanation after explanation—having recourse to a secret committee for the estimates, and then giving that up as impracticable—their reign seems of but short duration.

The accounts from Ireland appear to be the same as received previously. The English papers say less than usual about the affairs of that country.

The Cambria brings the important intelligence that a revolution had broken out in Paris, of the abdication and flight of Louis Philippe, and that the people had declared for a republic. Whether this last object can be achieved, is not yet ascertained, and the latest that we have from the scene of action, only gives the form of a provisional government, the formation of which is given below.

Our last accounts from France informed us of the continuance of an angry and tumultuous debate in the Chamber of Deputies upon the question of the reform banquets, or meetings of the liberals, where government measures were criticised and denounced. The debate was continued, the language of both being strong and explicit, the opposition contending for the right of meeting, and the ministers declaring that they would preserve the public tranquility. For instance, M. Duchatel, the Minister of the Interior, said in the course of debate:—

"I do not hesitate to answer, if there be any fear that the government in the accomplishment of its duty will give way before any manifestation whatsoever—No, gentlemen, the government will not give way—I confine myself to the declaration that the government, intending to act according to its right and duty, will do that duty, and maintain that right."

The Minister of Justice went even further than his colleague. Yet notwithstanding these declarations, the government came to the conclusion of allowing the banquet

of the 12th arrondissement, which had been fixed for Tuesday, the 22d ult., to take place, subject to future proceedings before the civil tribunals, merely stationing a single commissary of police at the door, who should prohibit the entrance of the guests for the purpose of enabling all parties, on that prohibition being disregarded, to go before a court of law, and have the question as to the legality of the illegality of those questions at once set at rest.

Up to Sunday night, the 20th ult., this compromise held good, and no one doubted that the banquet would take place. The opposition journals of the morning of Monday, contained a manifesto issued by the banquet committee, in which they say:—

"The general committee charged to organize the banquet of the 12th arrondissement thinks it right to state that the object of the demonstration fixed for Tuesday is the legal and pacific exercise of a constitutional right, the right of holding political meetings, without which representative government would only be a derision. The Ministry having declared and maintained at the tribune that this right is subjected to the good pleasure of the police, deputies, members of the Council General, magistrates, officers, and soldiers of the National Guard, members of the central committee of electors of the Opposition, and editors of newspapers of Paris, have accepted the invitation which was made to take part in the demonstration, in order to protest, in virtue of the law, against an illegal and arbitrary pretension.

This manifesto also invited the soldiers of the National Guard, its officers, the students of the schools:—

"To form two parallel lines, between which the parties invited will place themselves. The cortege will be headed by the superior officers of the National Guard, who may present themselves to join the demonstration; immediately after the persons invited and the guests, will be placed a rank of officers of the National Guard; behind the latter, the National Guards formed in columns, according to the number of the legions; between the third and fourth columns, the young men of the schools, headed by persons chosen by themselves; next, the other National Guards of Paris and the suburbs, in the order set forth above." But not only of the suburbs, we may presume, as the National Guards, having also, we read to contribute their quota of National Guards.

A reply of ninety opposition deputies to the above committee was also published, in which they declared their belief that it was an imperative duty to join in the "pacific and legal manifestation," and accept the invitation to be present at the banquet.

In consequence of the above, the government issued an order which was posted up in different parts of the capital, stating that it had been willing to submit the legality of the question to the Court of Cassation, but the manifesto of that morning could not be tolerated, and, "in consequence the banquet of the 12th arrondissement will not take place."

At the sitting of the Chambers on the 21st, the question having been formally put to the government by M. Odillon Barrot, whether citizens were to be allowed to assemble without tumult to discuss their political rights, M. Duchatel said that, until that morning, it had been the intention of government to allow the banquet to proceed, but the manifesto issued by the committee of the intended banquet had changed everything. It was an appeal to classes opposed to the government, and was dangerous to the peace of the capital. The government was inclined to allow the question to be settled judicially, but could not allow an imperium in imperio. They therefore, resolved to suppress the meeting.

Immediately afterwards the Chamber rose in great agitation, and a meeting of the Opposition Deputies took place at the house of M. Odillon Barrot, and the following paragraph appeared in the Patrie, at a late hour on Monday night:—

"We stop the press to announce that the Opposition, not wishing to take directly or indirectly the responsibility for the consequences which may result from the new measures adopted to-day by the government, has resolved not to attend the proposed banquet to-morrow. The Opposition Deputies entreat the good citizens to abstain from all public assemblies, and from every proceeding which may afford a pretext for acts of violence. At the same time, the Opposition is sensible that the new measures taken by the Ministry impose on it new and grave duties, which it will fail to fulfill."

At this meeting it was resolved to impeach the Ministry. Several of the Deputies and Peers wished the banquet to be held in spite of the prohibition of the Ministers. They however yielded to the representations of their colleagues, and, ere midnight, an official communication was made to M. Duchatel, announcing that the intention of holding the banquet had been definitely abandoned. An address to the people was then adopted.

IMPEACHMENT OF MINISTERS.—The following are the articles of impeachment agreed to by fifty-three members of the Opposition:—

1. Of having betrayed abroad the honor and the interests of France.
2. Of having falsified the principles of the constitution, violated the guarantees of liberty, and attacked the rights of the people.
3. Of having, by a systematic corruption, attempted to substitute, for the free expression of

public opinion, the calculations of private interest and thus perverted the representative government.

4. Of having trafficked for ministerial purposes in public offices, as well as in all the prerogatives and privileges of power.

5. Of having, in the same interest, wasted the finances of the state, and thus compromised the forces and the grandeur of the Kingdom.

6. Of having violently despoiled the citizens of a right inherent to every free constitution, and the exercise of which had been guaranteed to them by the Charter, by the laws, and by former precedents.

7. Of having, in fine, by a policy overtly counter-revolutionary, placed in question all the conquests of our two revolutions, and thrown the country into profound agitation.

We give the further proceedings in the shortest and most concise manner, on account of the usual state of our columns on Monday.

The next day (Tuesday, the 22d) was marked by tumults and disorders. Thirty thousand people surrounded the Chamber of Deputies, and occupied the whole space between it and the Madeleine; lamps were broken, an armorer's shop sacked, Guizot's head, with a broad irony, appraised at five francs more than a Louis; M. Odillon Barrot much cheered as he passed on his glorious way to lay the articles of impeachment on the table of the Chamber. In short, it was a day of 1792, with the loss of life entirely, or very nearly so, omitted; and in the evening the populace seem quite contented with shouting a *bas Guizot*.

At the meeting of the Chambers at one o'clock, the greatest gloom prevailed. Few deputies were in attendance, and the benches of the opposition were completely vacant. M. Guizot arrived at an early hour, and was shortly afterwards followed by the ministers of finance, public instruction, and commerce.

At three o'clock, M. Odillon Barrot entered the hall, accompanied by Messrs. Duvergier de Hauranne, Marie, Thiers, Garnier, Pages, &c. The discussion on the bank bill continued until ten o'clock, and no incident of interest occurred.

When the discussion terminated, M. Odillon Barrot ascended the tribune, and deposited on the table a formal act of impeachment against ministers, signed by the deputies of the opposition to the number of fifty-three.

Towards evening the mob commenced tearing up the pavement in many places, and throwing stones at the troops, in consequence of which several were wounded.

The disturbances continued during the night, the National Guard joining the people, and repeating the popular cries.

At three o'clock in the morning, the Colonel of the second legion of the National Guards, accompanied by an officer, went to the Tuilleries, and announced to the King that he could not answer for the fidelity of his men. At four o'clock in the morning, it was announced to the people that the ministry had resigned. They received the announcement with cheers, and exclaimed—"It is not enough, we must have reform." From that moment, however, fighting ceased, and Marshal Bugeaud, who had been invested with the command of the troops, was escorted home by the National Guard.

At the meeting of the Deputies on Wednesday, M. Guizot announced that Count Mole had been authorized to form a ministry. The proceedings were of little importance, and the Chamber rose in much agitation.

The mails from Paris appear to have been cut off, and we take the following account of events on Thursday, the 24th, from the London Morning Chronicle, received from Paris by telegraph:—

"Louis Philippe has abdicated. The royal family have left Paris. The provisional government has been formed, and is sitting at the Hotel de Ville.

"It was proposed by Odillon Barrot that a regency should be formed, under the Duchess of Orleans, until the Count de Paris should attain his majority; but this had been rejected, and a Republic insisted upon.

"All Paris is in the hands of the National Guard. The Tuilleries has been sacked, and the furniture destroyed.

"The King, Queen, and Princess have been allowed to depart without molestation. The troops were all withdrawn at noon today. Some lives were lost, but not a great number.

"Count Mole was first named, and rejected by the people. Thiers and Barrot were next named, and were also rejected.

"The Chamber met to-day, but the populace overpowered the majority.

"Garnier Pages is Mayor of Paris. A strong government will be organized. A Republic, on the model of the United States is proposed.

"The throne of Louis Philippe has been carried in procession through the streets." The people are in possession of the railway stations and the barriers of the city, and have broken up the lines with the view of cutting off all communication with Paris.

"The disturbances have been frightful, and many lives have been sacrificed."

THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.—The London Chronicle, of February 26, second edition, contains the following:—

Paris, Friday February 25. The Moniteur publishes the following in large type:—"Proclamation of the Provisional Government, to the French People."

A retrograde and oligarchical government has been overthrown by the heroism of the people of Paris. The government has fled, leaving after it a trace of blood, which precludes forever its return. The blood of the people has flowed as in July;

but this time the generous blood shall not be deceived. It has achieved a national and popular government, in accord with the rights, the progress, and the will of this great and generous people.

A Provisional Government sprung by acclamation and urgency from the voice of the people, and the deputies of the departments in the sitting of the 24th is invested momentarily with the care of the organizing and ensuring the national victory.

It is composed of MM Dupont (d'Eure), Lamartine, Cremieux, Arago, (of the Institute), Ledru Rollin, Garnier Pages, Marie.

The Government has for Secretaries, MM. Armand, Marrast, Louis Blanc, Ferdinand Flocon. These citizens have not hesitated one instant in accepting the patriotic mission imposed upon them by urgency.

When blood flows, when the capital of France is on fire, the commission of the Provisional Government is derived from the public peril and the public safety. The whole of France will understand it, and will afford it the concurrence of patriotism. Under the popular government proclaimed by the Provisional Government, every citizen is a magistrate.

Frenchmen give the world the example that Paris has given to France; prepare yourselves, by order and by confidence in yourselves, for the powerful institutions which you are to be called upon to give to yourselves.

The Provisional government wills for a Republic, saving the ratification of the French people, which is to be immediately consulted.

Neither the people of Paris, nor the Provisional government, pretends to substitute their opinion for the opinion of the citizens on the definitive form of the government, which the sovereignty of the nation will proclaim.

The unity of the nation formed henceforth, of all the classes of the nation which compose it: Liberty, equality, and fraternity for principles; The people for motto and not d'ordre;

Such is the democratic government which France owes herself, and from which our efforts should be inspired. These are the first acts of the Provisional Government.

M. Dupont (de l'Eure) President of the Council; M. le Marquis, Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Arago, Minister of Marine; M. Cremieux, Minister of Justice; Gen. Bedeau, Minister of War; M. Marie, Minister of Public Works; M. Ledru Rollin, Minister of the Interior; M. Bismont, Minister of Commerce; M. Carnot, Minister of Public Instruction; M. Goudehaux, Minister of Finance; M. Garnier Pages, Mayor of Paris; M. Recurt, Adjunct; M. Grouard, Adjunct; Gen. Cresson, Governor of Algiers; Gen. de Courtais, Commandant-General of National Guards.

The other Mayors are provisionally retained, as well as the adjoints, under the name of mayors-adjoints of arrondissement.

The Prefecture of Police is under the orders of the Mayor of Paris, and will be reconstituted under another bill.

The Municipal Guard is dissolved. The guard of the city of Paris is entrusted to the National Guard, under the orders of M. Courtais, superior.

Half past nine o'clock. The following notice has just been published:—

In the name of the Sovereign People: Citizens.—The Provisional Government has just been installed; it is composed, by the will of the people, of the citizens Frederick Arago, Louis Blanc, Marie, Lamartine, Flocon, Ledru, Rollin, Recurt, Marrast, Albert—to watch over the execution of the measures which will be taken by the government; the will of the people has also chosen for delegates in the department of the police the citizens of Cousidiere and Sobrier.

The same sovereign will of the people has designated the citizens Et Arago to the direction-general of the post office.

As first execution of the orders given by the Provisional Government, it is advised that the bakers, or furnishers of provisions of Paris, keep their shops open to all those who may have occasion for them.

It is expressly recommended to the people not to quit their arms, their positions, or their revolutionary attitude. They have often been deceived by treason; it is important that they should not give opportunities to attacks as criminal as they are terrible.

The following order has also just been issued:—

In the name of the French People: It is intended to the members of the Ex-Chamber of Peers to meet.

Paris, 24th February. DUPONT, (del'Eure). LAMARTINE. LEDRU ROLLIN. AD. CREMIEUX. MARIE. ARAGO.

Paris, this morning, is perfectly quiet, but the shops are closed, and the streets are barricaded as before.

The people crowd the streets, and are preparing to go to attack the Castle of Vincennes.

The Throne of Louis Philippe was yesterday carried in procession from the Tuilleries, and burnt on the Place de la Bastille close to the column of July.

On the Northern Railway the stations are all burnt as far as St. Dennis, and probably further. The trains do not run.

The following is from the second edition of the London Shipping Gazette of Saturday, the 26th, received by telegraph:—

Paris, Friday, 9.

ARMY & NAVY NEWS.

GEN. SCOTT'S FAREWELL ORDERS.—The following is the mainly and dignified order of Gen. Scott in taking leave of the army:—

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Mexico, Feb. 18, 1848.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 39.—By instructions of the President of the United States, just received, Major Gen. Scott turns over the command of this army to Major Gen. Butler, who will immediately enter upon the duty accordingly. In taking official leave of the troops he has so long had the honor personally to command in an arduous campaign—a small part of whose glory has been, from position, reflected on the senior officer—Major Gen. Scott is happy to be relieved by a General of established merit and distinction in the service of his country.

By command of Major Gen. Scott.

H. L. SCOTT, A. A. G.

FROM SANTA FE.—Several gentlemen arrived in this city last evening from Santa Fe. They left Santa Fe on the 5th of February, and made the trip without much suffering from the cold, and without molestation from the Indians. We learn that at the time of their departure every thing was in a quiet state throughout New Mexico.

Gen. Price and his staff were to leave for El Paso on the 1st of February, for the purpose of a general inspection of the troops. Lt. Col. Easton and Maj. Walker arrived at Santa Fe on the 25th of January, from Socorro and Limitad, to attend a general Court Martial, for the trial of several officers. The names of the officers on trial, and the nature of the offences charged are not given.

Lieuts. Taylor and Love, U. S. Dragoons, were in Santa Fe.

St. Louis Republican, 2d.

NAVAL.—The U. S. ship Relief, Lieut. Commandant T. A. Jewkes, arrived at the anchorage off the Pensacola Navy Yard on the 12th inst., after a passage of nine days from Anton Lizardo. Commodore Perry hoisted his flag on board of the steam-frigate Mississippi. Commander Mackenzie, on the morning of the 1st inst., and proceeded from Vera Cruz, along the Coast to the Eastward, accompanied by the steamer Iris, Commandant Herdon.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.—By the U. S. propeller Secretary Mirey, we have dates from Monterey to the 19th ult.

The Monterey Gazette of the 19th mentions the shooting of a Mexican at that place, on the morning of the 5th ult., by a sentinel on post, under the following circumstances: The Mexican, on horseback, armed and equipped with a gun, sabre, &c., undertook to pass the sentinel. The sentinel hailed, and at the third call, the Mexican, spurring his horse, turned his head and said, "Me no care for you." The sentinel fired, and the ball entered the Mexican's chest. It was afterwards ascertained that he was one of the guards to a merchant's train going to Saltillo, which was on the eve of starting.

The Matamoros Flag says that the 2d Dragoons stationed at Mier, are making preparations for a march to Victoria, the capital of the State, with the intention of occupying it as a military post.—N. O. Pic.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—U. S. steamer New Orleans left New Orleans 14th inst., for Vera Cruz, with horses and men, for the quarter-master's department. Major Crab, Capt. Chase, and several other officers went in her. U. S. steamer Virginia, left also for Tampico and Vera Cruz, with recruits for the Louisiana regiment at Tampico, Capt. McAlpin's company of Alabama Volunteers and some army passengers.—U. S. steamer Fashion and Gen. Butler arrived on the 18th from the Brazos. The latter brought to New Orleans the remains of Brig. Gen. Hoppin.

The transport ship Christiansa, sailed from New York on Saturday, the 18th inst., with a detachment of troops from Fort Columbus, under orders to join the army in Mexico. The detachment comprised 80 men for 3d Infantry, 160 for 4th, 25 for 9th, 14 for Light Artillery, and 11 recruits and music boys for various regiments, making in all 293. They were accompanied by ten officers.

THE DEAD.—The funeral obsequies of the late Capt. George W. Ayres, of the U. S. Army, who fell at Molino del Rey, were performed at Philadelphia on Monday, with usual military solemnity which was most imposing throughout.

The remains of the gallant Capt. Charles K. Hanson, late of the 7th U. S. Infantry, who fell in the battle of Contreras, having arrived at Washington, the funeral services took place in that city on Monday 20th inst.

GALLANT AFFAIR.—Major Polk, brother of the President, with 25 picked dragoons drove from 80 to 100 mounted Mexicans from Teotihuacan, and chased them two or three miles to a plain, where the Mexicans wheeled and formed, but were scattered upon the first fire and charge made by Maj. Polk and Lieut. Claiborne with only nine men! Nearly twenty of the enemy were killed, and three prisoners taken, two of them lieutenants. This was on the 6th of February, in the expedition from Puebla under Gen. Lane.

A PRECIOUS RELIC.—Mr. Custis, of Arlington, has presented to his son-in-law, Capt. R. E. Lee, of the U. S. Engineers, whose brilliant services in the Mexican war have elicited the praise of all the Generals, a sword with the following inscription:—"The gift of General Washington to George W. P. Custis, 10th of January, 1799."—Presented by George W. P. Custis to Capt. Robert E. Lee, U. S. A., the 22d of February, 1848. This ancient sabre is peculiarly venerable, it being the only sword that Washington ever presented in his life-time and with his own hand to a human being.—Boston Post.

THIRTIETH CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, March 17.

SENATE.—Mr. Clarke of R. I. moved to take up the resolution which he had previously offered, calling on the President for a copy of the despatch to the Consul at Monterey, California, forwarded in November, 1845, by Capt. Gillespie, destroyed before entering Vera Cruz, which was agreed to, Mr. Hannegan adding the usual discretionary clause; the resolution was then adopted.

Mr. Niles moved to take up the resolution which he had previously offered, calling on the President for a copy of the correspondence between Mr. Bancroft and the British Government in relation to the postal arrangement—adopted, and the motion agreed to.

Mr. Cass moved to take up the Ten Regiment Bill.

Mr. Berrien opposed the passage of the bill and denounced its object.

Mr. Webster followed in opposition to the war, the bill, and the treaty.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. Clayton, Douglass, Crittenden, Foote, Underwood, and Niles; when the question being taken by yeas and nays, was adopted as follows: yeas 29; nays 19.

HOUSE.—The Speaker announced the first thing in order the resolutions previously reported for printing 100,000 copies of the patent report, at a cost of \$40,000.—A debate sprung up, in which the participants were Messrs. Jones of Tenn., Conger, Robert Smith, Marvin, Lahm, Vinton, Stevens, Pollock and Toombs.

After full debate they were ordered to be printed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar, and, after some time spent therein, the committee, finding itself without a quorum, rose, and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, March 18.

SENATE.—On motion by Mr. Ashley, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business; and, after a short interval, the doors were re-opened.

A message was received from the House communicating the death of the Hon. John M. Holley. Mr. Dickinson rose and addressed the Senate, and concluded by moving the usual resolutions, and

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—After the reading of the journal, Mr. Hunt of New York, announced the death of his colleague, Mr. Holley, accompanied by an appropriate eulogy and the usual resolutions; and the House adj.

WASHINGTON, MONDAY, March 20.

SENATE.—Mr. Badger introduced and supported his bill defining the laws which gave the franking privilege to members of Congress. He proposed to give members the right to frank letters or packages not weighing more than two ounces either during the session of the recess. The bill was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Post Office.

Mr. Yulee, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back the bill to promote the use of American hemp in the Navy, with an amendment leaving action on the subject to the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy. The amendment was adopted and the consideration of the bill postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. Ashley, by leave introduced a bill to regulate fees in the Courts of the United States, referred to the Judiciary Committee.

On motion of Mr. Atherton the deficiency bill was taken up, the question pending being upon Mr. Benton's amendment in favor of making the Mission to Rome a full Embassy, in place of "Charge des Affairs."

In reply to an inquiry from Mr. J. P. Hale, why this appropriation was put into this bill, Mr. Atherton replied that the fiscal year had not yet expired, and that the object of government was to provide for sending a Minister immediately.

A motion of Mr. Hannegan to substitute a Charge for a Minister was lost by a vote of 12 to 19. The question then recurred upon Mr. Benton's amendment.

Mr. Clayton of Del., opposed the full mission, but was willing to vote for a Charge. Mr. Niles of Conn., spoke against the mission. Mr. Davis of Mass., desired to know the cause of the fourteen millions' deficiency, and Mr. Atherton replied that the military operations had cost more than had been anticipated.

An amusing episode ensued between Messrs. Hale and Foote, and the question on the amendment being taken by yeas and nays, it was rejected by a vote of 13 to 22.

HOUSE.—The bill introduced by Mr. Sawyer of Ohio, to make provision for bringing home the bodies of all our officers who have died in Mexico, was taken up, and the mover made a speech in its support. Mr. Haskell of Tenn. opposed it. The bill was referred to the military committee.

A message was received from the President communicating the correspondence between Gen. Scott, Mr. Trist and the government, and it was ordered that the usual number of copies be printed.

The House refused to suspend the rules to enable Mr. Crozier to introduce a resolution of inquiry as to money collected in Mexico under the orders of the Secretary of War, and its disposition.

On motion of Mr. Vinton, the House went into Committee of the Whole, and took up the Indian appropriation bill.—After speeches from several members, the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, March 21.

SENATE.—Mr. John P. Hale, presented a number of petitions relating to slavery, and one from citizens of Pennsylvania, praying for the immediate peaceful dissolution of the Union, and these were laid upon the table. Mr. Dix of N. Y., presented a petition for a line of mail steamers from New York to Marseilles, which was referred to the Committee on the Post Office.

On motion of Mr. Atherton, the Senate took up the bill to supply the deficiency of

appropriations, and Mr. Badger of N. C., spoke in favor of striking out the provision for a mission to Rome. After a personal explanation between Messrs. Foote and Banger, the question was taken by yeas and nays on Mr. Badger's amendment, and decided in the negative. An amendment offered by Mr. Hannegan, to substitute a Minister resident, met the same fate. After a few slight amendments, the bill was then read a third time and passed.

HOUSE.—Mr. Clingman as a matter of privilege, moved to reconsider the vote respecting the printing of the message and correspondence with regard to the treaty.

Jacob Thompson followed and defended the Administration.

Mr. Haskell of Tenn., spoke against the course of the administration with regard to the war, and its treatment of Gen. Taylor.

Mr. McLane replied, and without taking a question the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, March 22.

SENATE.—Several petitions and memorials were presented.

Mr. Moor asked leave to introduce a resolution calling on the President for information in regard to the correspondence with Great Britain respecting the export duty on lumber—adopted.

Mr. Yulee from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to establish a retired Navy list.

Mr. Yulee moved to take up the bill relating to the purchase of American hemp for the Navy, which was agreed to; the bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Cass gave notice that he should call up the volunteers' bill as soon as the loan bill was disposed of.

A message was received from the President transmitting the correspondence relative to the Brazilian difficulties, which was referred to the Committee on foreign relations, and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Hannegan the Senate went into Executive session.

HOUSE.—Sundry members asked and obtained leave to present memorials and petitions relating to various subjects.

Mr. Cummings of Ohio, asked leave to introduce a resolution expressive of sympathy with France in her recent revolution in favor of a republic. Objections being made, leave was not granted.

On motion of Mr. Stephens, of Ga., the House proceeded to take up the order of the day—it being Mr. Clingman's resolution respecting the correspondence between the Government, Gen. Scott and Mr. Trist, previously communicated by the President.

Mr. Inge, of Alabama, having the floor, proceeded to address the House at considerable length.

Mr. Vinton, of Ohio, moved to lay the subject on the table, which was carried in the affirmative. Mr. Vinton then moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union and take up the appropriation bill,—agreed to.

The Indian appropriations, for schools,

Giddings, Vinton, Jacob Thompson, McKay and others. The Committee then rose and reported the bill to the House, when, without further action, on motion, the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, March 23.

SENATE.—Mr. Dickinson, of New York, presented the resolutions adopted by the legislature of that state, concerning the patent of Jethro Wood.

Mr. Moor, from the finance committee, offered a resolution, that lumber, cut in the state of Maine, and manufactured in New Brunswick, be admitted at our ports free of duty.

On motion of Mr. Atherton, the loan bill was taken up, when Mr. Webster addressed the Senate in an earnest and effective manner.

Mr. Hannegan has the floor on this question for to-morrow.

HOUSE.—Sundry bills were reported, which were read twice and referred to the committee of the whole.

On motion of Mr. Vinton, the House went into committee of the whole, and took up the Senate's amendments to the deficiency bill. Amendments were offered, and several members addressed the committee in succession. Some sparring took place between Mr. Rockwell, of Conn., and Mr. Houston, of Ala., about partisan action. The committee rose and reported the bill without amendment. The House then agreed to the Senate amendments and adjourned.

SCENES ON THE OHIO.—The boat stopped to take in wood. On the shore, amongst a crowd, was a remarkably stupid looking fellow, with his hands in his pockets. A dandy, ripe for a scrape, tipped his hat and winked at him, saying, "Now I'll have some fun. I'll frighten the green horn."

He jumped ashore with a drawn bowie knife, brandishing it in the face of the "green 'un," exclaiming, "Now I'll punish you. I have been looking for you a week." The fellow stared stupidly at the assailant. He evidently had not sense enough to be scared; but as the bowie-knife came near his face, one of his huge fists suddenly vacated his pocket and fell hard and heavy between the dandy's eyes, and the poor fellow was floundering in the Ohio. Greening jumped on board our boat, put his hands in his pockets, and looked around. "May be," said he, "there's somebody else here that's been looking for me a week."

A MOTHER OF FORTY-FIVE CHILDREN.—A Virginia paper mentions a lady in that State who at the age of eighteen married a widower, the father of nineteen children.—At his death he left her the mother of five more. She afterwards married another widower having eleven children. At his death he left her the mother of two more; and the day she became forty-nine years old she married another widower, having eight children, so that at forty-nine we find her mother and step mother of forty-five children, some of whom are grandfathers and grandmothers.

BY THE MAIL.

From the Union of Sunday Morning.

AS Col. Sevier has been for several days prostrated with sickness, and will not probably be able to leave Washington for Mexico for some days to come, the President of the United States deemed it his duty to avoid any delay, and to nominate another Commissioner. Accordingly, the nomination of Mr. Clifford went into the Senate yesterday at 12 o'clock, and it was promptly confirmed in closed doors. He goes to Mexico as associate Commissioner, and clothed with joint and separate powers.—Mr. Clifford is an eminent citizen of the State of Maine, and deservedly possesses the confidence of the Administration and the country.

Mr. Clifford left Washington last night, in company with Mr. Walsh, the Secretary of Legation, and takes the southern route for New Orleans, whence he will immediately embark for Vera Cruz.

ABOUT TO RESUME.—The Danville (Pa.) papers, alluding to the stoppage of the Iron Rolling Mill of the Montour Company, inform us that it will go again into full work as soon as equitable arrangements can be made with the workmen. It appears that during the extravagant prices that ruled last year, the workmen struck for and obtained a corresponding advance of wages; and they are now very properly asked to return to the former rates to meet the reduced prices of iron. We are informed that the iron puddlers earn from \$23.50 to \$50 per day at present wages. Philad. Ledger.

Edwin Morris, a young man, about 25 years of age, who has been keeping a boarding-house in this town for some months past, left town, a few days since, after "sponging" several storekeepers, and passing counterfeit money on his housekeeper, in payment for her services. We understand he procured goods from various places, took them into an auction-room, sold them, and pocketed the money,—leaving the owners of the goods minus.—N. Newport Herald.

ELOPEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.—The "Journal de tout le monde" states some few days since Madame Weiss, on calling the roll of the Viennese Children, the troupe under her charge found two of the number among the missing. Two of the young sylphs, tired of flapping their wings before the footlights, have directed their flight towards Mobile, under the care of two unknown protectors. The police are in pursuit of the fugitives and their abductors, but thus far have been unable to find any trace of them. We fear that the footsteps of the police are entirely too sluggish to compete with such aerial spirits. The elopements have caused many comments among the Viennese troupe. The youngest are disconcerted and regret the absence of their companions. The oldest regret—not being in their place. Once the recurrence, the severest discipline has been enforced in the Viennese camp. The sentinels have been doubled, and Madame Weiss stands guard day and night, around the outworks.—N. O. Delta, March 4th.

UNNATURAL SONS.—The Springfield Republican says that two brothers named Goodwell, of the town of Wilbraham, have been sued by that town for the support of their mother, who has been taken care of by the town as a pauper. The defendants put in a plea of inability, but it was proved that they were in comfortable circumstances as small farmers, and the case was decided against them.

FIRE.—Three barns belonging to Mr. John Gilchrist of this town, situated about two miles East of this village, were burnt on Wednesday evening—hay, grain and farming implements all destroyed, together with five horses. Mr. G. was partly insured but his loss beyond insurance must be near \$800.—Montpelier, Vt., Watchman, 16th.

AN EVERY-DAY ANECDOTE.—"I see you advertise," said a Jackson county farmer, on entering the store of one of our customers, a few days ago, "I see you advertise in the Gazette, and though I don't know you, I made bold to drop in, for you have got some of the very few things I want."

"We'll try to suit you," replied the polite shopkeeper. "What shall it be?" Thus starting, the sales began, and before the farmer left the store, he bought some good bargains, and the merchant had \$125 more in good Ohio funds in his till. Chil. Gaz.

A DUEL—FATAL ALMOST!—We are informed that an engineer on the Connecticut River Railroad, Mitchell by name, and rather verdant withal, fancying himself insulted by a brother engineer, sent him an invitation to "coffee and pistols," which was very readily accepted. Seconds were appointed—the day came—the parties were stationed—and furnished with two murderous, but rather ancient looking horse-pistols, they went "at it." At the first fire, the challenged party fell prostrate, to all appearances defunct as a "dover nail"—while, the "crimson gore" flowed in rich profusion. The blood-thirsty Mitchell "cut" for dear life, and was last seen clinging to the hindmost car of the down train to Springfield; while the latest advices from the "field of honor" represent his poor victim as vainly endeavoring to remove from his vest and shirt bosom the stings of the chicken blood!—Brattleboro' Eagle.

CLERICAL SHREWDSNESS.—An English paper tells a good story of a clergyman, who, having received a public document, which was ordered to be read in all the churches, and which was particularly obnoxious to the people, very shrewdly told his congregation that though he had positive orders to read the declaration, they had none to hear it—they might therefore leave the church. They took the hint and the clergyman read the document to empty pews.

MORMONISM.—Brigham Young, the Mormon President, has issued a circular calling upon the faithful to repair to the valley of the great Salt Lake, between the Pacific and the Mississippi. A city has been laid off at this point, and a temple is to be built to exceed in "glory" the former. Their present site is in the midst of mountains, on the margin of the Salt Lake, and separated from other settlements by a belt of sterile land 500 miles in breadth. They anticipate vast accessions this year to their present numbers by proselyting, and in time, of becoming a large and powerful settlement.—Louisville Courier.

EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The boiler in the tobacco manufactory of Mr. Rives, Dilwyl street, Philadelphia, exploded Monday morning; part of it was projected through the windows, and struck a house fifty feet distant—and, horrible to relate! in its course, struck one of the boys working in the factory, named Joseph Haas, between 14 and 15 years of age, whose head was completely torn off, and came with the section of the boiler and dashed against the dwelling directly under the point where the piece of boiler made the breach—the wall being bespattered with his brains and blood, and presenting a frightful and heart-sickening sight! The head rebounding and falling upon the pavement, near the curb stone, added to the horror of the sight, while the headless trunk, for an instant remaining stationary and quivering ghastly—then fell lifeless at the spot on which the poor boy stood at the moment of his awful decapitation. The boiler forced an aperture through the wall of the house, and bricks and fragments were thrown into the parlor. The steam pipe was also projected across the street, and passed into the kitchen of the house where the family was assembled, but fortunately no one was hurt. The other part of the boiler passed in another direction, and went through a yard, in which a German woman was washing; it struck her in the groin and mangled her dreadfully, causing her death in a few minutes.

A Temperance Society has been formed in Portland, under the name of the "Telegraphic Spike Society." It was formed by two individuals, who, believing they had been in the habit of spending too much of their hard earnings for liquor, drove a spike into a post, and under a ten dollar obligation, agreed that the first one who should drink, must draw out the spike with his teeth, or forfeit the above sum. Boston Whig.

GRAND LARCENY.—A negro named William Marsh, on Saturday last, engaged as a sailor on board the s.s. Austin, Capt. Wesley Encott, lying at the foot of Governor street. Yesterday he was arrested on a charge of stealing the following articles from the vessel: a silver watch worth \$35, 2 seals worth \$4, and \$5 in money. The watch, which he had pawned at Jackson's in Grand street for \$3, was recovered. On searching him, Officer Josephs, of the Police, found upon him pawn tickets for seven watches.—N. Y. Express, Tuesday.

ACCIDENT.—Mr. Lathrop L. Chapman, son of Mr. Alexander Chapman of this city, was killed at Coventry, on the 17th instant in a singular manner. Some of the citizens of Coventry were celebrating, as they annually do, the time of dispensing with evening services in the factories. They were firing two cannons. Mr. Chapman was loading one. Upon the other a large stone had been placed to keep it steady. As it was fired, the concussion burst the stone, a fragment of which struck Mr. C. upon the side of his body, and he died within ten minutes. His age was 24 years. Hartford Times.

CAMEO PINS.—Cameo bosom-pins are made of concave shells. The art was confined to Rome for near half a century, and to Italy until the last twenty years. The first cameo made out of Italy was by an Italian in Paris, and now about 200 are employed in making cameos in that city.—The number of shells used annually, thirty years ago, was about 300—the whole of which were sent to England, the value of each in Rome being about 7 dollars. The number used in France last year, was 1,000,500, in value (shells) \$44,000. The average value of cameos, made in Paris, is about one dollar twelve and a half cents each. The whole value of cameos, made in Paris, the past year, is about \$200,000.

The Clerk's office of Marshall County, Ky., was destroyed by fire last week, with all the records of the County and Circuit Courts. The fire originated in the store of the clerk, Mr. Hand, whose loss is estimated at \$2000. No insurance. Jour. of Commerce.

A man who, a few days ago, was bitten by a mad dog in Euclid, Ohio, and who expects to be mad himself in a few days, is now in Cleveland, taking vengeance on the whole canine race. He has already shot about thirty dogs under the Mayor's proclamation.

FAMILY MARKETING.—The Cincinnati Gazette of the 8th says that prices are well maintained, and then quotes them as follows: Fresh eggs sold yesterday at 9c per dozen; fair quality butter 18 a 20c per lb; choice lb parcels 25c; 49 a 80c a piece for turkeys; 25 a 35c for geese; 12 1-2 a 15c for chickens and 15 a 20c for ducks. At the butchers' benches, 6c per lb for good beef cuts, and 7 a 8c for choicest pieces cut to order; 35 a 45c per hind quarter for mutton; 5 a 6c for veal cuts; and 50 for pork steaks. Potatoes retailed at 12 1-2c per peck; turnips at 8c, and well grown parsnips 5c per bunch of 4 to 5 roots. Retail prices for good apples 25c per peck.

A little girl ten years old had her leg cut off on Monday evening, by the Haverhill train of cars, while picking up chips on the Maine Railroad between Causeway and Traverse street.—Boston Post.

COOLIDGE'S TRIAL.—Augusta, March 21st.—Mr. Evans commenced his argument this morning, and is addressing the jury as the mail leaves this afternoon. It is hardly necessary to say that he is making a very powerful and ingenious argument. His opening remarks to the jury were very impressive, and for the first time since the commencement of the trial, the prisoner immediately dropped his head, hid his countenance in his handkerchief and manifested deep emotion.

A sudden and powerful change in the current of his feelings seemed to come over him, when he felt that after all other sources of defence and safety seemed to have failed him, he had still a powerful and able advocate to make one last effort in his behalf. It was a long time before he could sufficiently recover his composure to look upon the court and jury with his former calmness.—Portland Advertiser.

CONVICTION OF DR. COOLIDGE.—A telegraphic despatch to the Boston Bee, from Portland, states that the jury in the case of Dr. Coolidge, of Waterville, charged with the murder of Edward Mathews, brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree, and also states that the sentence had been postponed.

The despatch also states that the postponement of the sentence took place in consequence of some developments in favor of the prisoner. According to the laws of Maine, a convicted murderer must first be sent to the State Prison, at Thomaston for one year, at the expiration of which the Executive, if so disposed, issues a warrant for his execution.

The Portland Advertiser of this morning, says in relation to the verdict, "there are some circumstances just brought to light, which will probably postpone his sentence. The intimations are of so serious a nature that I do not write of them."

It also says that "the driver of the Augusta stage states that a rumour was current at Augusta, when he left, that Coolidge, after the verdict was rendered, committed suicide by taking poison."

Boston Traveller of last evening.

BURGLARY.—A bold outrage was perpetrated on the night of the 16th inst. at the house of Benjamin Fenner, which was broken into by five armed men. Two entered the house and three remained on guard without. Mr. Fenner and his two sisters, all aged persons, were the only inmates of the house. The robbers being disappointed in their expectations of booty, abused the persons in the house, bruising them all more or less. They found only a small sum of money in bank bills and a piece of cloth, which they carried off.—The Governor has offered a reward of five hundred dollars for the apprehension of the villains. The frequent instances of crime which have occurred here recently, demand the utmost vigilance on the part of the authorities.—Prov. Jour. of Wednesday.

ACCIDENT.—Mr. Leonard Jones, of Burke, was accidentally killed at Root's Mill on the 27th of February. He was engaged in hauling logs to the mill, and had taken off the binding chain, and by some means received a blow upon the back part of his head which, it is supposed, produced instant death. The accident was not discovered until some time after it happened. His age was 27.—St. John's by Caledonian.

THE WIFE.—That woman deserves not a husband's generous love who will not greet him with smiles as he returns from the labors of the day; who will not try to chain him to his home by the sweet enchantment of a cheerful heart. There is not one in a thousand that is so unfeeling as to withstand such an influence, and break away from such a home.

SELECTION AND ABDUCTION.—Amongst several bills which have recently passed the New York House of Assembly, is one "to punish seduction as a crime," which passed by a vote 72 to 16; and another to punish abduction as a crime, which passed by a vote 83 to 17.

In Chockesing, near Philadelphia, Joseph Dover, butcher, having had his boot spit upon in prayer meeting in the Methodist church by Abraham Reed, cut Reed's jugular vein and killed him after they came out. Dover fled.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—The pork house of Mr. P. Andrews near the railroad depot was consumed by fire yesterday morning and of some 500,000 lbs pork in it, the greater part was destroyed, the remainder more or less injured. About 200,000 pounds of it belonged to Mr. Lowell Fletcher. This portion was in the smoke house and was entirely destroyed.

Mr. Andrews is nearly covered by insurance. Mr. Fletcher's understood to be entirely so; and the other owners thought to have been generally insured.

Cincinnati Atlas Mar. 15th.

BANK ROBBERY.—The vault of the Exchange Bank of Virginia, at Petersburg, has been clandestinely entered, and fifteen thousand dollars stolen therefrom. The directors have offered a reward of one thousand dollars for the discovery and conviction of the offender, and ten per cent on whatever portion of the money that may be recovered by the bank.

COLLEGE FREAK.—Four or five students of the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary at Lima, N. Y., have been suspended from their studies for being concerned in the mock initiation of a pedlar into the mysteries of the I. O. O. F. It is said that the ceremonies were not such as are usual in any regular lodge, and the pedlar is likely to remember his "initiation" as long as he may live.

THE MINT.—At the Mint in New Orleans, the coining for February was as follows: Silver, \$100,000; of this \$20,000 were in half dimes, and \$80,000 in half dollars.—Gold, 10,000 eagles.

NEWPORT MERCURY.

NEWPORT.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 25, 1848.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.—Our readers will find on the first page a condensed statement of the late events in France, it will be found highly interesting, although many of our readers may have seen the detailed accounts. The next news will be that of the extraordinary proceedings that have taken place, and show how the public feeling in the other parts of France, will sympathize with the doings of the Parisian people.

The steamer Calcutta was to have sailed from Liverpool on the 11th of March, and will be expected to arrive early in the next week.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The N. H. Patriot gives the vote of 215 towns as follows:—Williams, 31,902; Berry, 28,791; scattering, 448.—Maj. for Williams, 28,683. The towns to come in gave Williams 211 maj. last year. The House stands 159 democrats and 121 whigs and Independents. Democratic majority 38, which may increase to 40. The Senate when it is filled, will contain 10 democrats and 2 opposition.

THE "HONEY BEES".—We understand that Protection Company No. 5, intend to parade with their Engine on Monday afternoon next, the 27th inst., it being the Quarterly Meeting of the Company.—Should the weather answer in the evening, they contemplate having a parade with their Torches, and will march through some of the principal streets, *manoeuvring* in new fancy moves, nearly all of which are of their own invention.

It is particularly requested that the citizens generally (particularly the boys) occupy the side walks as nearly as possible, so that the Company may have sufficient room for their various movements.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—This standard Magazine is issued for the current month, and on our table with its usual punctuality. This No. is embellished with several elegant engravings, and filled with choice and spirited articles from the pens of many of the most celebrated writers of the country.

DROWNED.—Thomas, son of Thomas Smith was drowned on Saturday last by falling into the dock at Clark's wharf, while attempting to wash his hands. His body was not found until Sunday forenoon. He was six years old.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.—The New York Courier des Etats Unis gives the following accounts from Paris, which we have not seen elsewhere—

PARIS, Friday, Feb. 25, 1848. All danger has ceased. The complete silence which reigned toward midnight on account of the barricades, which prevented the passage of all vehicles, appeared strange and unearthly. The most profound calm existed through the night, broken only from time to time by the *quai* of an amateur sentinel, who wished to prove his vigilance. The red banner has been everywhere unfurled in place of the tri-color.

The journals nearly all appear on a single half-sheet, printed on one side only.

A notice, signed by Ledru Rollin, assigns the direction of the Fine Arts to the Minister of the Interior, and orders that the Jury of Exhibition be named by election.

Col. Duvouloin, the old Aid-de-Camp of the Emperor has been appointed to the command of the Louvre.

At five o'clock the Provisional Government assembled at the Hotel de Ville, surrounded by the people, armed and full of generous enthusiasm—Louis Blanc proclaimed the Republic, in the midst of tremendous applause. Lamartine had already addressed the people in the great hall, and excited the most profound feeling. Ledru Rollin, who followed him, made it, it is said, a most remarkable address.

Gons Bedout and Lamorieux then advanced to offer their services. The first was named Commander of the first division of the military, and Minister of War. The second is making preparations to set out for the frontier.

The act of abdication, signed by the King, before leaving the Tuileries, is, it is said, exceedingly laconic, and conceived very nearly in these terms:—I abdicate to the hands of the French people, on the head of my grandson, the crown which I have received from the French Nation.

THE POOR.—There is probably no one circumstance, by which the true christian character of communities may be so correctly estimated as that of their attention and care over the wants of the afflicted and poor. It was a duty most emphatically inculcated by Jesus Christ whilst personally on earth, and we may look in vain for a truly christian community, where the wants of the helpless and poor are neglected, although its members may expend their fortunes in embellishing temples—and devote their lives to the performance of the external forms and rites of religion. Independent of christian duty, the community is probably yet to be found which has been impoverished or rendered less prosperous in its pecuniary concerns from having devoted too much of its earnings to the relief of suffering or for the good of others. Poverty and crime are often intimately associated, and act and react on each other—by relieving the one by an act of mercy, society may frequently spare itself the necessity of calling to its aid the arm of justice to punish the other. If one half of the means that has been expended in the erection of gibbets and jails, and in the support of criminal courts, had been applied to the erection of school houses and to the furnishing of good teachers for youth, the former would have long since ceased to have existed; and if the means that have been expended in the erection of magnificent buildings ostensibly for the honor of God, but in reality to gratify the pride of man, had been applied in a true christian spirit to the amelioration of the wants and sufferings of humanity, christianity in its simple purity as taught by Jesus, would ere this have been the religion of the whole human race,—and righteousness have covered the earth as the waters cover the sea.

COMM.

BROWN & BLUP COTTON WARPS.

Brown Cotton Warps, of all Nos., warranted good; also do. of the best Indigo colour, by F. LAWTON & BROTHERS.

March 18.

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THE INSANE POOR.—The people of Rhode Island will shortly hold their respective town meetings for the transaction of public business, and it is to be hoped that when so convened they will not forget their insane poor. There seems to be no good reason why these should be suffered longer to remain in our town Asylums now that the Butler Hospital is open for their reception,—especially such as are not beyond the reach of cure, and least of all those who are confined in dungeons or in chains; of which class to the shame of humanity there are some cases existing in the State. An apathy seems to prevail on this subject which can only be charitably accounted for by supposing the public not being aware of the great advantages such an institution as the Butler Hospital possesses over our Asylums for the poor, for the relief and comfort of the insane.

But few of the towns as yet have responded to the action of our legislature by authorizing commissioners or Town Councils to place such of their insane paupers at the Butler Hospital as they may think proper subjects for the care of that institution. Should any sudden attack of insanity occur, its subject (*in absence of a general law*) cannot be sent to the Hospital at the public charge without especial provision being made to meet the case. To do this a town meeting must be called which may cause expense and inconvenience, and the delay may be fatal to the poor maniac and a terrible malady be confirmed for life, which might have been quickly relieved could the patient have been sent to the hospital in the earlier stages of the disease.

COMM.

BRIGHTON MARKET, Monday March 20.

At market 225 Beef Cattle, and 811 Swine.

PRICES.

Beef Cattle.—Extra \$7 50; first quality \$6 50 a \$7; second \$5 75 a \$6 25.

Swine.—At wholesale, 14; selected lots 14 a 15.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WIDOW MEETING.—The Widows of this town, are requested to meet at the Town Hall, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, at 7 o'clock, to appoint committees and make the usual preparation previous to the April election. A full and punctual attendance is requested.

March 25.

CHEERING NEWS FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

Miss Julia A. Woodford says, in a letter to Dr. Jayne, dated Nantuxatuck, Conn. Sept. 30, 1846. "I am using your alternative, with good effect for a Scrophulous affection under which I have been suffering for the last ten years." And after describing her situation, and asking for further advice, goes on to say: "We have used a great deal of your medicines in my father's family, and have known them to make great cures. About five years since, my brother was very sick with what was supposed to be Consumption. The best physician in the place was called in, (we were then in Cabotville, Mass.) and he came I do not know just how long, but for a great many days, and brought with him other physicians—but still he grew worse. They at last gave him over, said they could do nothing more for him—that he must die. We watched over him hour after hour, expecting that every breath would be his last. At length one night a gentleman called to see him, and spoke of Dr. Jayne's Expectant; said that he thought that he was too far gone to live, but that there could be no harm in trying it. The same night we sent to S. Ringfield and obtained a bottle, and commenced giving it to him, with but little hopes of its having any effect. His physician called next day at his usual hour, and the moment he entered the room pronounced him better. We sent for more of the Expectant, and gave him that and nothing else until he was entirely recovered. He took twenty-seven bottles, and his health has been better since than it was before his sickness. He is now in Hoxkinsville, Ky., attending to his business. Respectfully yours, J. A. W.

MARRIAGES.

In the Methodist Episcopal Church, on Sunday afternoon last, by the Rev. Mr. Lively, Mr. DANIEL ARKINS, of Massachusetts, to Miss CAROLINE M., 5th daughter of Mr. William Thurston, of this town.

In this town, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Lively, Mr. LEANDER DENWELL, of Providence, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Mr. Peleg Bryer, of this town.

DEATHS.

In this town on Saturday morning last, Mrs. MARY NASON, wife of Mr. Nathaniel Nason, aged 60 years.

In this town on Sunday last, Miss ELIZABETH LANDERS, aged 88 years.

In this town on Thursday morning last, Miss MARY ELIZABETH, only daughter of the late Mr. Andrew V. Allen, aged 19 years.

In recording the death of this amiable and intellectual young person, we add another name to the long list of victims to that fell disorder, which with unerring aim marks the fairest and the brightest of its prey. With great powers of mind, she was remarkable for her perfect simplicity of character and kindness of heart. She had a singular forgetfulness of self, and through a long period of disordered health, avoided allusions to her own sufferings, and cheered the hearts of her friends by diverting their attention from the fate she knew awaited her. In her last attack of illness her suffering were very great,—but relying with unwavering trust on her Saviour, she bore them with patience and fortitude. Her heart flowed out in gratitude to her friends who ministered to her, and in love to the Saviour who had died for her. The veil of faith was raised to her, and the flowers which were brought to gladden her mortal eye, reminded her of the paradise her sainted spirit was soon to enjoy. We mourn not for her, she is in the bright land, with the spirits of the just made perfect.

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MARINE LIST.

ARRIVED.

SATURDAY, March 18.

Sch'r's Oscar Coles, Flower, fm Providence for Virginia; William & Sydney, Shelly fm Providence for Yorktown.

Sloop Rienza, Durfee, fm New York for Providence.

Bark Elm, Taylor, fm Boston for Philadelphia.

Sch'r Pe u, Hide, fm Boston for Providence.

Sloop Moses Eddy, Bliven, fm Providence for New York.

TUESDAY, March 21.

Barque Baltic, Saunders, fm Mobile for Providence.

Sch'r Reaper, Corey, fm Savannah for Boston.

Sloops Wm. H. Bunn, Gardiner, fm Providence for Hartford; Victory, Rhodes, fm New York for Providence.

WEDNESDAY, March 22.

Sch'r Suffolk, Berry, fm Providence for Richmond.

Sloop Rienza, Durfee, fm Providence for New York.

Sch'r Ship Wm. Lee, Lee, Pacific Ocean; bark Charles Deven, Bailey, New Orleans.

THURSDAY, March 23.

Brig Hla, Coggeshall, fm Bristol for Matanzas.

Sch'r Mystic, Churchill, fm New York for Boston; Buchanan, fm do. do.

Sloop Ann B. Holmes, —, fm Bristol for Albany.

FRIDAY, March 24.

CTd—Brig Confidence, Messar, Cuba.

MARINE MEMORANDA.

Brig Prince de Joinville, Gardiner, was at Havana 14th inst. for Savannah, 5 days.

Sch'r Southerner, Baker, arr at Savannah 4th inst. from New Orleans.

Sat at Oporto, Jan. 23, brig Clavon, Reid, lbg for New York.

Spoken off Tautauis, brig Gen. Cobb, Hammond, from New Orleans for Barbadoes.

Sch'r Robert Mills, Townsend, s'd from New Orleans the 8th for Tampico.

Brig Perf et, Gardiner, was towed to sea from New Orleans the 13th.

Bark Huma, Weeden, arr at New York 16th fm Leighorn, Jan. 2, and Gibraltar 29th.

Brig Samuel Brown, Thatcher, arr at Mobile 7th fm Boston.

Off New Zealand, Oct. 8d, ship Geo. Champlain, Swain, of this port, with 300 sp. and 1900 wh oil.

Bark Floyd, Mayberry, arr at Cardenas the 1st from New Orleans.

Arr at New Bedford the 23d, ship Katusoff, fm N. W. Coast, Pernambuco Feb. 17th, with 2950 lbs wh 400 dsp oil, 14,000 lbs of bone.

CALICOES.

A LARGE LOT of Calicoes, slightly damaged, at 64 cts per yard.—Also, a fresh lot of Remnants Calicoes, just opened by F. LAWTON & BROTHERS.

Local Intelligence.

The Telegraph deficit—the "Penny Express" dead, and we are all disappointed, owing to this melancholy intelligence.

THE undersigned most respectfully begs leave to inform the Ladies of Newport and vicinity, that in order to make room for Spring and Summer Goods, he will sell the remaining balance of his winter's Stock of Dry Goods for fifteen or twenty days, at the actual cost, and many articles less than cost.

A very large lot of PRINTS, most of them warranted perfectly fast colors, of different costs, Mouslin de Laines from 17 to 25 cents, all prime quality, and good styles.

A large lot of GINGHAMS, from 11 to 25 cents, white, yellow and red, all wool Flannels, Drab, Satin Stripes, all colors; Black, do. do.; Indiana Cottons; a few Remnants Merinoes, Rich Bonnets; a few Remnants Linens; worsted and cotton Hosiery; 12-2 and plain Cambrics; book Swiss Muslins; white Linens; brown Linens; Table Covers; printed Cottons; striped Shirts; &c. &c.

The above Goods with many others are all new and fresh, but being satisfied it is better to sell dark goods at this season at cost than keep them on my shelves through the Summer, I cheerfully invite the attention of the Ladies to the same.—The goods above mentioned will be offered at first cost, and that price strictly adhered to, unless in closing off remnants. Hurry in for an early choice. Ladies, at 134 Thames-street.

March 25. P. MOREY.

MARCH 25th.

In order to close our present stock of Cashmere and Mous de Laines, we will sell them at greatly reduced prices.

F. LAWTON & BROTHERS.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES, of extra quality, in Hhds, Tierces and Bbls—being part of the cargo of bark Charles Deven, for sale by March 25. WM. NEWTON, 150 Thames-st.

PAPER HANGINGS.

WM. C. COZZENS & CO invite the attention of purchasers to their Spring Supply of Paper Hangings, Borders, Window Papers, &c. &c., now open and ready for sale, comprising every variety from the lower to the nicer qualities, and for sale as cheap as can be bought any where.

Newport March 25.

MERCHANTS BANK.

THE stockholders of this Bank are hereby notified that a Dividend of \$3 on a share, will be paid on and after the first Wednesday in April next, to such persons as by the books at the Bank are Stockholders.

By order of the Board, C. GYLES, Cashier.

Newport, March 24, 1848.

GINGHAMS.

SCOTCH GINGHAMS of a fair quality at 12 1/2 cents per yard. Also, French and English Gingham of good styles.

March 25. F. LAWTON & BROTHERS.

COMM.

COMMISSIONERS NOTICE.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Court of Probate, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims against the estate of

JAMES MANCHESTER,

late of Tiverton, deceased, represented insolvent, and how they are made out, do hereby give notice that six months from the 7th day of February are allowed to the creditors of said estate to bring in and prove their claims, and that they will hold meetings for the purposes of their appointment at the Four Corners in Tiverton at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the 6th day of June, and 6th and 7th days of August next.

ANDREW CORY, } Commissioners.
PELEG ALMY, }
JOB CORY, }

Tiverton, February 7, 1848.

CALICOES BY THE POUND.

N pieces from 1/4 to 3/4 yd in length, by F. LAWTON & BROTHERS.

March 18.

WEST INDIA MOLASSES.

WEST INDIA MOLASSES, a prime article—being a part of the cargo of sch'r. George Enys, for sale by WM. NEWTON, 150 Thames-st.

LINEN CAMBRIC & LAWN HDKFS.

A great variety of all prices; some of them very cheap, for sale by WM. C. COZZENS & CO. March 25.

TO LET,

for the Season, with or without furniture.

A part of the new Stone GOTHIC VILLAGE, on the Farm of the late N. S. Ruggles Esq. The House contains 20 finished rooms, and is within 10 minutes walk of the compact part of the town. A stable and carriage house will be furnished if required.

For terms (which will be liberal) apply to the subscriber on the premises.

Mar 25. PELEG C. ANTHONY.

SUGARS OF ALL KINDS, selling at very low prices, by WM. NEWTON, 150 Thames-street.

DRIED APPLES, selling very cheap, by WILLIAM NEWTON, 150 Thames-street.

RAISINS.

150 KEGS NEW RAISINS, just received by sloop Rienza, and selling at the low price of 4 cents per pound, by WM. NEWTON, 150 Thames-st.

TO LET

The pleasantly situated dwelling HOUSE, on the north side of Franklin-street, next to the corner of Spring-st. For terms, apply to T. C. DUNN.

1818 SPRING ARRANGEMENT. 1848

NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE, DIRECT

THE STEAMER PERRY,

CAPT. WOOLSEY.

Will resume her trips on Monday March 25th. Will leave Newport for Providence, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings at 8 o'clock, and will leave Providence the same days at 3 1/2 o'clock, for Newport.—Fare 75 cents.

Passengers to Newport, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from Providence in the afternoon, can return the next morning by taking the Perry from Newport at 7 1/2 o'clock, and the Bradford Durfee at Bristol Ferry.

FOR FALL RIVER AND NEW BEDFORD.

The PERRY will leave for Fall River, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings at 7 o'clock, arriving in time to take the morning train to New Bedford, and will leave Fall River at 10 o'clock for Newport, on the arrival of the trains from Boston and New Bedford.

FARE 50 CENTS.

On the Fall River days, passengers for Providence can land at Bristol Ferry and take passage in the Bradford Durfee for Providence.

Mar 18, 1848.

ANCIENT and REAL

LINNEAN BOTANIC GARDEN

AND NURSERY.

Late of William Prince, deceased, Flushing, L. I. NEAR NEW YORK.

The new proprietors of this celebrated Nursery, known as Prince's and exclusively designated by the above title for nearly fifty years, offer for sale every description, including the newest and choicest varieties, of

Fruit & Ornamental Trees

Shrubs, Vines, Plants, Roses, &c., the genuineness of which may be depended upon; and they will unremotely endeavor to merit the Confidence and Patronage of the Public, by Integrity and Liberality in dealing, and Moderation in charges.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES gratis, on application post paid. WINTER & CO., Proprietors.

Orders received and Catalogues supplied, by CHARLES N. TILLEY, Agent, (Mill street), Newport, R. I., or at the office of the Newport Mercury.

Painted

WINDOW SHADES.

A NEW and elegant assortment of Window Shades, just received and for sale very low at March 18.] JOEL T. STANHOPE'S.

OAK ROW, No. 2.

SPRING FASHION, 1848.

COMM.

DOORS, SASHES, & NEW PAPER HANGINGS, BLINDS.

THE subscriber keeps constantly for sale at his shop, Nos. 17 & 19 Broad street—Window Frames, Sashes, glazed and unglazed—Blinds, painted and unpainted—Doors of various kinds, also a few HOT BED SASHES for raising early vegetables, which will be sold at very low prices. New Windows exchanged for old.

Second-hand Sashes always on hand.

Orders promptly attended to.

SIMON MOFFITT.

Newport, March 11, 1848.—tf.

RECENT ADDITIONS

James Hammond's

Circulating Library.

MARCH 10th.

5698 The Belle of the family, by Mrs. Grey, 1

5699 Launcelot Widge, by Charles Hooton, 1

5700 Robert Macaire in England, by G. W. M. Reynolds, 1

3314 Remarks on the Past and its legacies to American Society, by G. D. Nourse, 1

5701 Percy Ranthorpe; or the Vicissitudes of Fortune, by Mrs. Gore, 1

3315 Historical and secret memoirs of the Empress Josephine, (Marie Rose Tascher Pagerie) first wife of Napoleon Bonaparte, by Mlle M. A. Le Normand, 4

3316 Luther and the Lutheran Reformation, by John Scott, M. A., 2

5702 The Signal; or the King of the Blue Isle, a Sea Tale, by E. Curtis Hime, U. S. N., 1

3317 Hecateus, more droppings from the pen that wrote "Proverbial Philosophy," "A Thousand Lanes," 1

3318 Aurelian; or Rome in the Third Century in letters of Lucius M. Piso from Rome to Plautus the daughter of Gracchus at Palmyra, by William Warr, 2

3319 Scenes at Washington, a story of the last generation, by a Citizen of Baltimore, 1

3320 Madison's Exposition of the Awful and Terrifying ceremonies of the Odd Fellows, 1

3331 Hand-book of Needlework, containing instructions in Canvas Work—Crochet Knitting—Netting—Braiding and Bead Work, with numerous illustrations, by Miss Lambert, 1

NOTICE.

THE SUB

THE GREATEST INDUCEMENTS EVER
YET OFFERED IN BOSTON!

Great Sale Continued,
Account of STOCK TAKEN.
—Over \$100,000 worth of—
CLOTHING
To be SOLD and CLOSED UP
IMMEDIATELY, AT
"OAK HALL!"
PRICES OF CLOTHING
MARKED DOWN
Twenty-Five per cent.

In consequence of the very MILD WEATHER
of the Season, thus far, and the GREAT QUAN-
TITIES OF GARMENTS made up by the undersigned

WINTER WEAR.
It has become necessary that his IMMENSE STOCK OF

**GENTLEMEN'S WINTER
CLOTHING**
AND
FURNISHING MATERIALS

SHOULD BE
Closed up IMMEDIATELY!

THE FOLLOWING
Extraordinary Inducements

Are therefore offered to the PUBLIC. Read this
and call at

OAK HALL!

This will pay to take a trip to
BOSTON.

The Sales will continue till every article
IS SOLD.

Every article of the Enormous Stock of
GEORGE W. SIMMONS'S
OAK HALL,

WILL BE
Marked down TWENTY-FIVE per cent. below
the very lowest prices now current at this

Great Clothing Mart!

This Stock embraces the most Extensive As-
sortment of

**GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS'
Clothing**

Ever collected together in any one Establishment
in this or any other country.

THICK CLOTHING!
AT AN

ENORMOUS DISCOUNT

For these Goods MUST BE DISPOSED OF!
As I have determined, whatever may be the

SACRIFICE, that this GREAT STOCK OF

HEAVY WINTER CLOTHING,
Now on hand in my establishment,

SHALL BE SOLD!

EXAMINE THE FOLLOWING LOW PRICES,
Reduced One-Fourth,

And bring this Advertisement with you.—
BELOW IS THE LIST:

300 Blue Pilot Overcoats, velvet colors, at \$5, 8, 10, 12

250 Blue Mackinaw Blank't Overcoats \$6, 8, 10

100 Cordington Overcoats and Sacks \$6, 8, 10

500 Fancy Tweed, do. do. \$3, 4, 5, 6

100 Pilot Jackets, lin'd with flannel \$3, 5, 6, 8

400 French Overcoats, made in Paris \$3, 10, 12

150 Duffle, do. do. \$3, 4, 5

650 Sateen, do. do. figured, plain & ribbed \$3, 4, 5, 6

50 Camlet (real goat's hair) Wrappers, quilted \$3, 10, 12

325 Tweed Sacks and Overcoats \$3, 4, 5, 6

50 Hunting and Business Coats of bl'k Velvet \$2, 3, 4

500 Single and Double Wave Beaver Overcoats, each from \$9, 10, 12, 14

275 Brown Sacks, velvet collars and facing, &c. \$7, 8, 10

150 Olive and Brown Castor Cloth Overcoats \$5, 8, 10

75 Siberian Beaver Overcoats, Gold and Silver Mixed \$10, 12, 14

450 Broadcloth Overcoats, brown, green, black \$12, 14, 15

375 Superfine Drab Overcoats and Sacks, woolen linings \$5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14

100 Jackets, blue and bl'k broadcloth \$4, 5, 6, 7

100 do Sateen, a good article \$2, 2.50, 3

3000 pairs Pants, Broadcloth, Doeskin and Cassimere, assorted \$2, 2.50, 3, 3.50

2000 do stout Sateen, twilled and plain \$1, 1.75, 2, 2.50, 3, 3.50

1500 Vests, of satin, rich figured and plain black \$1.50, 1.75, 2, 2.50, 4

2000 do Fancy and plain Velvet and Cashmere, \$1, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75, 2, 2.50

1000 do Valencia, Cloth, Marcelline, &c. 50c., 75c., \$1, 1.50, 2, 3

500 Royal plaid, all wool, single and double-breasted \$1, 1.25, 1.50

150 Dressing Gowns, fig'd & plain velvet \$4, 5, 6

300 do do Print and M. de Laine \$2, 50, 3.50, 5

600 Dress and Frock Coats, blue, blue black, green, brown, &c. \$7, 9, 10, 12, 14

200 Business Coats, olive, brown, green, &c. \$6.50, 7, 8, 10

750 Cloaks, opera and full circle \$6, 8, 10, 12, 14

200 do and Capes made from pilot and beaver \$3, 5, 6, 8, 9

**LIST OF FASHIONABLE
BOYS' CLOTHING,**

At similarly low rates.

Overcoats and Sacks of brown and M'k Broad-
cloth, each from \$3, 5, 6, 8, 10

Overcoats and Sacks, of Beaver and Pilot \$2.50, 3, 3.50, 4, 4.50, 5

Overcoats and Sacks, of Sateens and Tweeds \$2.75, 3, 3.50, 4, 4.50

Cloaks and Capes, of Broadcloth \$2.50, 3, 3.50, 4, 4.50, 6

Dress Frocks, of bl'k brown, green, olive Cloths \$6, 6.50, 7, 7.50, 8

Jackets, of black, brown, green, olive Cloths \$2, 2.25, 2.50, 3, 3.50, 4

Polka Suits, all colors, a great variety \$4, 5, 5.50, 6, 6.50

Pants, of Broadcloth, Cassimere, Doeskin, &c. \$1.75, 2, 2.25, 2.50, 3

Vests, of bl'k, and fancy col'd Satins, Velvets, &c. 50c., 75c., \$1, 1.25, 1.50

Vests, double-breasted, of Cloth, Plaid, Valencia, 50c. 75c. \$1, 1.25, 1.50

Overhauls, and many other articles of Boys' Clothing 30, 37, and 50 cents

and an endless variety of such Goods.

ELEGANT FURNISHING GOODS,
AS FOLLOWS:

300 dozen white Shirts, linen bosoms, collars and
wristbands, each 62c, 75c, \$1

100 dozen White Shirts, plain 35, 37, 50 cts.

50 do Striped Calico Shirts 30, 62

50 do Twilled stripe Shirts 37, 50

100 do Cotton Flannel Shirts & Draw's 33, 42

50 do Merino and Angola Shirts and Drawers 62, 71

100 do Ipswich and Portsmouth Shirts and
Drawers 92c, \$1

50 do Royal Rib'd Shirts & Draw's 55, 75

40 do Plain and Twilled Red Flannel Shirts

and Drawers 62, 75
100 do Guernsey Frocks 75, \$1
75 do Linen Bosoms, plain and run plait, all
kinds 25, 75
1000 do Coll'rs, plain & color'd, fashionable 8, 25
25 do Rich figured Satin Scarfs, 75c, \$1.75
65 do Satin Cravats, heavy 62c, \$1
26 do Superfine Italian Cravats 50c, \$1.17
500 do Self-adjusting Cravats and Stocks,
Satin and Silk 37, 75
1000 do Braces, of all kinds & material 37, 62
75 do Mufflers and Comforters, figured and
spotted 12, 33
26 do Kid Gloves, bl'k, white and fancy colors 37, 57
100 do Fancy Gloves, silk, linen & wool 8, 20
50 do Buck Gloves, super. & Mittens 17, 50
200 do Pocket Hdk's, silk and linen 6, 8
500 do Socks and Woolen Mts 12, 13
50 do Socking Caps, Silk, Wool and Velvet 12, \$1
20 do Brussels and other Carpet Bags \$1, 1.25
1000 do Umbrellas, silk and cotton, all sizes 37c, \$2.50
1000 do Canes, with swords, dirks, &c. 12c \$2.00
Kc. &c. Kc.

Together with an endless variety of
RICH PIECE GOODS!

Which will be made up in the most Fashionable
Manner, at short notice, as my Whole Stock must
be closed up IMMEDIATELY, on account of the AL-
TERATIONS NOW GOING ON upon the premises and
the mildness of the season.

Every one who calls upon me to purchase
during the period above named, may do so in the
Confident Expectation of getting

A GREAT BARGAIN

REMEMBER
GEORGE W. SIMMONS'S

"OAK HALL,"

ANN STREET, BOSTON.

(OPPOSITE THE HEAD OF MERCHANTS' ROW.)
Boston, Jan. 17. [Feb. 5.]

SADDLE, HARNESS & TRUNK

WAREHOUSE,
NO. 25 BROAD STREET.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his
friends and the public, that he has taken the
Store No. 25, corner of Broad and Spring streets,
(formerly occupied by Geo. W. Babcock,) where he
is now prepared to manufacture at the short-
est notice, and on the most reasonable terms,—

**HARNESSES, of every description and price,
TRUNKS, VALISES, RIDING BRIDLES,
SADDLES, and in fact, everything which
as called for in such an establishment.**

REPAIRING
Of every kind, particularly attended to. And
the smallest favors gratefully received.

WILLIAM H. STANHOPE.
January 15, 1847.—tf.

**Potash, Pearlashes and Sal-
eratus.**

A CONSTANT supply at the lowest rates. For
sale by T. F. CORNELL,
7 Centuries Slip, New York.

Orders by mail will meet with prompt at-
tention. [Feb. 19, 1848.]

Marine and Fire Insurance.

THE American Insurance Company, Provi-
dence, R. I., continue to insure against LOSS
OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, on Cotton, Woolen
and other Manufactures, Buildings, and Merchand-
ise, and also against MARINE RISKS on favor-
able terms. The capital stock

\$150,000

ALL PAID IN, AND WELL INVESTED.

DIRECTORS ELECTED JUNE 9, 1847.

William Rhodes, Robert R. Stafford, Amos D.
Smith, Resolved Waterman, Shubal Hutchins,
Ebenzer Kelly, Nathaniel Bishop, George S.
Hobson, Caleb Harris, T. D. Bowen, Samuel
Humphrey, Allen O. Peck, and Samuel B. To-
bey.

Persons wishing for Insurance are re-
quested to direct their applications, (which should
be accompanied with a particular description of
the property,) per mail, to the President or Sec-
retary of the Company, and the same will meet
with prompt attention.

Applications for Insurance may be made in
Newport to GEORGE BOWEN, Agent.

ALLEN O. PECK, President.

WALKER HUMPHRY, Secretary.

American Insurance Co's }
Office, June 9, 1847. }

USE THE PROPER MEANS.—If you wish to be
successful in any undertaking, you must always
"use the proper means." Therefore, if you have
a cough, use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, and be cured, for
it is the proper means. Have you Asthma or
Difficulty of Breathing, then the only efficient
means to cure you is to use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT,
which will immediately overcome the spasm
which contracts the diameter of the wind tubes,
and loosens and brings up the mucus which clogs
them up, and thus removes every obstruction to
a free respiration, while at the same time all inflam-
mation is subdued, and a cure is certain to be ef-
fected. Have you bronchitis, Spitting of Blood,
Pleurisy, or in fact any Pulmonary Affection,
then use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT and relief is certain,
and you will find that you have used the proper
means.

For sale in Newport, by Dr. R. R. Hazard.

DR. JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINE.—It is our
principle in the management of this paper to no-
tice anything which we find out, from personal
investigation, to be of utility to the public. Some
of Dr. Jayne's medicines we have used in our
family for many years. For instance, "The Expec-
torant," "The Carminative," and "Vermi-
fuge," which we know to be good for the com-
plaints they profess to cure. We were on Lake
Ontario, the past summer, when several of our
travelling companions, from having, in Western
New York, drank, for many days, the lime stone
water of that region, were badly attacked with
violent Diarrhoea and Dysentery. Mr. B. had
provided himself, previous to leaving home, with
"The Carminative of Dr. Jayne," and in all cases
of its use, among five gentlemen, it was success-
ful in effecting a speedy cure.

The Expectorant we have known used among
our intimate friends with equal success; and we
feel that we shall do a good act to families (espe-
cially those situated so they cannot have access
to immediate medical skill,) to advise them to
keep on hand both the Expectorant and Carmi-
native. The Expectorant is believed by good
physicians to be the best recipe for Pulmonary
Consumptive complaints, that has ever yet been
compounded. The reason is, Dr. Jayne is not a
quack, but a regular, scientific, and able medical
practitioner himself. His medicines are used by
the best physicians.—Editor of Philadelphia Se-
condary Courier.

Dr. Townsend's

SARSAPARILLA.

The most extraordinary Medicine in the
World!

THIS extract is put up in quart bottles; it is
six times cheaper, pleasanter and warranted su-
perior to any sold. It cures diseases without
vomiting, purging, sickening, or debilitating the
patient.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sar-
saparilla over all other medicines is, while it erad-
icates diseases it invigorates the body. It is one
of the very best Spring and Summer medicines
ever known; it not only purifies the whole sys-
tem and strengthens the person, but it creates
new, pure and rich blood; a power possessed by
no other medicine. And in this lies the grand
secret of its wonderful success. It has performed
within the past two years, more than 33,000
cures of severe cases of disease; at least 8,000 of
these were considered incurable. More than

3,000 cases of Chronic Rheumatism
2,000 cases of Dyspepsia;
4,000 cases of General Debility and Want of
Energy
7,000 cases of the different Female Complaints,
2,000 cases of Scrofula;
1,500 cases of the Liver Complaint.
2,500 cases of Disease of the Kidneys and
Dropsy;
8,000 cases of Consumption.

And thousands of cases of disease of the blood,
viz: Ulcers, erysipelas, salt rheum, pimple on
the face, &c. &c. Together with numerous cases
of sick headache, pain in the side and chest, spinal
affections, &c. &c.

This, we are aware, must appear incredible
but we have letters from physicians and our
agents from all parts of the United States, in-
forming us of extraordinary cures. R. Van Bus-
kirk, Esq., one of the most respectable druggists in
Newark, N. J. informs me that he can refer to
more than 150 cases in that place alone. There
are thousands of cases in the City of New York
which we will refer to with pleasure, and to men
of character. It is the best medicine for the pre-
vention of disease known. It undoubtedly saved
the lives of more than

5,000 CHILDREN THE PAST SEASON.

As it removed the cause of disease, and prepared
them for the Summer season.

UNITED STATES OFFICER.

Capt. G. W. McLean, of the United States
Navy, and member of the New Jersey Legisla-
ture, has kindly sent us the following certificate.
It tells its own story

RAHWAY, Jan. 2, 1847.

A year since I was taken with the Influenza,
and my whole system left in a debilitated state.
I was induced to try Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla,
and after taking two or three bottles I was very
much relieved, and attribute it entirely to it,
and Sarsaparilla. I have continued taking it,
and find that I improve every day. I believe it
saved my life, and would not be without it under
any consideration.

G. W. McLEAN.

SCROFULA CURED.

This Certificate conclusively proves that this
Sarsaparilla has perfect control over the most ob-
stinate diseases of the blood. Three persons
cured in one bottle is unprecedented.

THREE CHILDREN.

Dr. Townsend: Dear Sir—Have the pleasure
to inform you that three of my children have
been cured of the Scrofula by the use of your
excellent medicine. They were afflicted very
severely with head sores, &c. have taken some four
bottles, it took them away, for which I feel my-
self under deep obligation.

Yours respectfully,
ISAAC W. CRAIN, 106 Wooster-st.
New York, March 1, 1847.

FILES! FILES! FILES!!!

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is no less success-
ful in curing this distressing complaint, than for
diseases of the Blood, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism
and Nervous Debility. Read the following:

Dr. Townsend: Dear Sir—The effects of your
Sarsaparilla are truly wonderful. For the last
six or eight years past, I have been sub-
ject to severe attacks of the piles, during which I have
suffered all the tortures of that complaint, and
had disappeared of ever finding relief, except in
death. I have the pleasure to inform you there
is yet a salm in Gilead! I have used two bot-
tles of your Sarsaparilla, and feel no remains of
my old complaint. I send you this for publica-
tion, and any person you may refer to me, I
would be happy to inform of the benefit I have
received at your hands.

Yours truly,
JOHN HALL, 49 Fulton-st.
July 5, 1846.

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is a sovereign and
speedy cure for incipient Consumption, barren-
ness, Leucorrhoea, or Whites, obstructed or dif-
ficult menstruation, Incontinence of Urine, or in-
voluntary discharge thereof, and for the general
prostration of the system—no matter whether the
result of inherent cause or cause produced by
irregularity, illness or accident.

Nothing can be more surprising than its invig-
orating effects on the human frame. Persons
subject to weakness and lassitude, from taking it,
at once become robust and full of energy under its
influence. I immediately counteracted the nerve-
lessness of the female frame, which is the great
cause of barrenness.

It will not be expected of us in cases of so
delicate a nature, to exhibit certificates of cures
performed, but we can assure the afflicted, that
hundreds of cases have been reported to us.
Several cases where families have been without
children, after using a few bottles of this invaluable
medicine, have been blessed with a healthy off-
spring.

Dr. Townsend: My wife being greatly dis-
tressed by weakness and general debility, and
suffering continually by pain and a sensation of
bearing down, falling of the womb, and with
other difficulties, and having known cases where
your medicine has effected great cures; and also
hearing it recommended for such cases as I have
described, I obtained a bottle of your Extract of
Sarsaparilla, and followed the directions you gave
me. In a short period it removed her complaints
and restored her health. Being grateful for the
benefits she received, I take pleasure in thus
acknowledging it, and recommending it to the
public.

M. D. MORE.
Cor. of Grand and Lydus-sts.
Albany, Aug. 12, 1847.

OPINIONS OF PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders
from physicians in different parts of the Union.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned,
Physicians of the City of Albany, have in nu-
merous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sar-
saparilla, and believe it to be one of the most valua-
ble preparations of the Sarsaparilla in the market.

H. P. FLETCHER, M. D., J. WILSON, M. D.,
R. B. BRIGGS, M. D., F. E. ELMENDORF, M. D.

The following is from one of the most respect-
able physicians on Long Island:—

Greenport, July 10, 1846.

Dr. Townsend: Dear Sir—It is with satisfac-
tion that I say to you, that I have recently wit-
nessed, in several cases, the most beneficial re-
sults from the use of your Extract of Sarsaparilla.
Being engaged in the practice of medicine, I have
prescribed it in several cases, and never without
benefit. In the removal of diseases arising from
a deranged state of the digestive organs, jaundice,
&c. it far exceeds any thing of the kind ever
before offered to the public. You will please send
me two dozen, &c. &c.

Respectfully yours, S. C. FRESTON, M. D.

TO MOTHERS AND MARRIED LADIES.

This extract of Sarsaparilla has been expressly
prepared in reference to female complaints. No
female who has reason to suppose she is ap-

**Dr. Townsend's
SARSAPARILLA.**

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World!

THIS extract is put up in quart bottles; it is
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of the very best Spring and Summer medicines
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tem and strengthens the person, but it creates
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4,000 cases of General Debility and Want of
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7,000 cases of the different Female Complaints,
2,000 cases of Scrofula;
1,500 cases of the Liver Complaint.
2,500 cases of Disease of the Kidneys and
Dropsy;
8,000 cases of Consumption.

And thousands of cases of disease of the blood,
viz: Ulcers, erysipelas, salt rheum, pimple on
the face, &c. &c. Together with numerous cases
of sick headache, pain in the side and chest, spinal
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